Pediatric Disaster, Strategies to Meet the New NOFO Requirements

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2023 ALL-GRANTEE MEETING

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Speaker Disclosure

Sarita Chung, MD

• I have no financial interests or relationships to disclose.

Brent Kaziny, MD

I have no financial interests or relationships to disclose.

Ben Palmere

• I have no financial interests or relationships to disclose.

Objectives

- 1. Understand the new disaster performance measures
- 2. Review the Massachusetts case study
- 3. Identify 1- 2 strategies for incorporating the new pediatric disaster requirements

Understand the new disaster performance measures.

Fall Pediatric Surge of 2022

How prepared were you for the "Tripledemic" surge of pediatric patients?

What strategies did you develop?

What challenges remain?





chc c

Background





- Pediatric inpatient capacity is limited
 - Nationally from 2008-2018, pediatric inpatient units decreased by 19.1% and pediatric inpatient unit beds decreased by 11.8%
 - Increase distance to pediatric intensive care units for children in rural areas
 - Specialties concentrated in urban centers

Federal guidelines

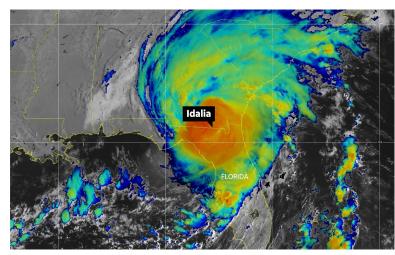
- Recommends: Increasing hospital beds by 20% in surge situations
- 2019: Required the incorporation of pediatric specific surge capacity planning to regional plans



Frequency of Disasters







Pediatric Considerations in Disaster Plans Kids are not "little adults"



Because they breathe in more air for their size than adults, children absorb harmful materials from the air more readily.



Children are more vulnerable in emergencies

outside, are lower to the ground, and they put their hands in their mouths more often than do adults.

Because they

spend more

Because they may not be able to communicate their symptoms or feelings.





Hospitals

Table 2: National EMSC Performance Measures by Program Objectives

National EMSC Peformance Measure	Measure	National Baseline	National Target	Data Source	Data Collection Frequency*	Assessment and Survey Time Frame
Pr	ogram Objective 1: By 2027, exp	and the uptake o	f pediatric r	eadiness in EDs		
1.1 Hospital Emergency Department Pediatric Readiness Recognition Program (EMSC 04)	States/jurisdictions have a standardized pediatric readiness recognition program for EDs	2020: 29% (n = 17/58)	59%	Grantee Performance Report	Annual	N/A
1.2 Hospital Emergency Department Pediatric Emergency Care Coordinator	Hospital EDs have a designated pediatric emergency care coordinator	2021: 46% (n = 1666/3645)	75%	National Pediatric Readiness Assessment	Every 5 Years (2026)**	3-4 months
1.3 Hospital Emergency Department Weigh and Record Children's Weight in Kilograms	Hospital EDs weigh and record children's weight in kilograms	2021: 74% (n = 2716/3645)	84%	National Pediatric Readiness Assessment	Every 5 Years (2026)**	3-4 months
1.4 Hospital Emergency Department Disaster Plan	Hospital EDs have disaster plans that address the needs of children	2021: 47% (n = 1724/3639)	75%	National Pediatric Readiness Assessment	Every 5 Years (2026)**	3-4 months



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EMS

2.4 Prehospital Emergency Medical Services Disaster Plan Prehospital EMS agencies have disaster plans that address the needs of children

0% 75%

National Prehospital Pediatric Readiness Assessment

Every 5 Years (2024)**

3-4 months







Performance Measure

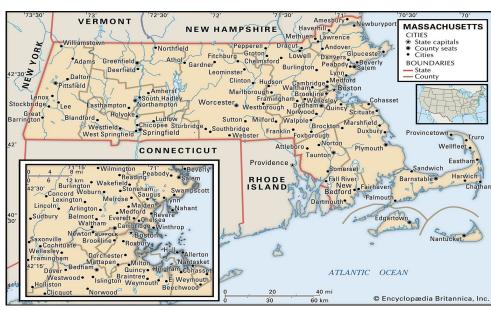
75% of EMS agencies to report that they have disaster plans by 2027 that include:

- Disaster triage systems that include pediatric considerations
- Participation in regional and local exercises that include children
- Integration with regional and hospital disaster plans
- Considerations for pediatric decontamination
- Patient tracking that includes pediatric considerations

Review the Massachusetts case study.

Case Study: Massachusetts



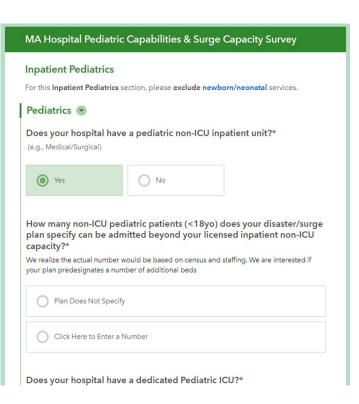


What are the current pediatric capacity and capability in MA? What, if any, pediatric surge planning is in place?



Method

- Pediatric capacity and capability during standard operations
 - Staff (including subspecialty)
 - Clinical Services: ECMO, HFOV, Mechanical Ventilation, HFNC, Continuous nebulizers, dialysis
- Pediatric surge capacity and capability
 - Presence of 24/7 Transfer Center
 - Additional pediatric surge beds planning
 - Ability to transition adult beds to pediatric beds
 - Ability to transition clinical service for pediatrics
 - Subspecialty staff ability to care for children
 - Pediatric disaster planning (surge and family reunification)





Results

90.6% survey response rate (58/64)

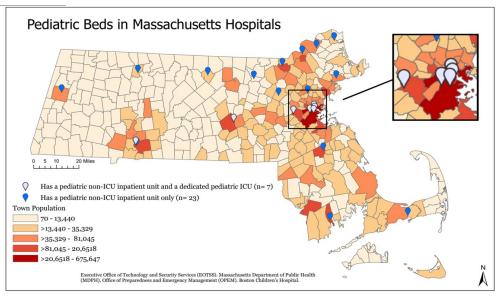
Characteristic	n (%)
Role of Survey Respondent ¹	45 (77.6)
-Emergency Management	33 (56.9)
-Nurse Leadership	24 (41.4)
-Hospital Administration	16 (27.6)
-MD/DO Physician Leadership	4 (6.9)
-Other	
Hospital Characteristics	
Hospitals with 24/7 Transfer Center	28 (48.3)
Annual Pediatric Volume	
-Low	12 (21.4)
-Medium	16 (28.6)
-Medium-High	16 (28.6)
-High	12 (21.4)
Trauma Designation	
-Hospitals with no trauma designation	43 (74.1)
-Hospitals with trauma designation	
Adult Only	
Level 90.6% survey response rate	3 (5.2)
(58/64)	1 (1.7)
1	5 (8.6)
Level 2	0 (0.0)
Level 3	
Level 4	3 (5.2)
Adult & Pediatric	2 (3.5)
Adult Level 1/Pediatric Level 1	0 (0.0)
Adult Level 1/Pediatric Level 2	
Adult Level 2/Pediatric Level 2	1 (1.7)
Pediatric Only	0 (0.0)
Level 1	
Level 2	





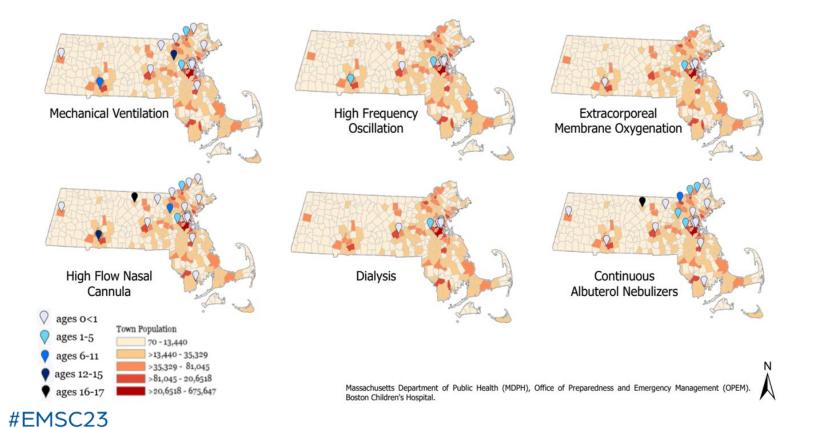
Statewide Pediatric Inpatient Bed Capacity and Capability During Normal Operations and Disaster Surge Situations

	Normal Operating Procedures	Additional Pediatric Beds During Disaster Surge Situations ¹	Total Possib Capacity
Pediatric Non-ICU ¹	836	101	937
Pediatric ICU	112	33	145
Neonatal Non-ICU	937	24	961
Neonatal ICU	254	13	267
Total (% of total licensed beds in	2,159 (18.5%)	171 (1.5%)	2,310 (19.8%
Massachsetts)			



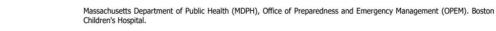


Youngest Age Range for Pediatric Therapy Administration during Normal Operations





Youngest Age Range for Pediatric Therapy Administration from Adult Hospitals during **Surge Situations** Mechanical Ventilation High Frequency Extracorporeal Oscillation Membrane Oxygenation Continuous Dialysis High Flow Nasal Albuterol Nebulizers Cannula ages 0<1 Town Population ages 1-5 70 - 13,440 >13,440 - 35,329 ages 6-11 >35,329 - 81,045 ages 12-15 >81,045 - 20,6518





ages 16-17

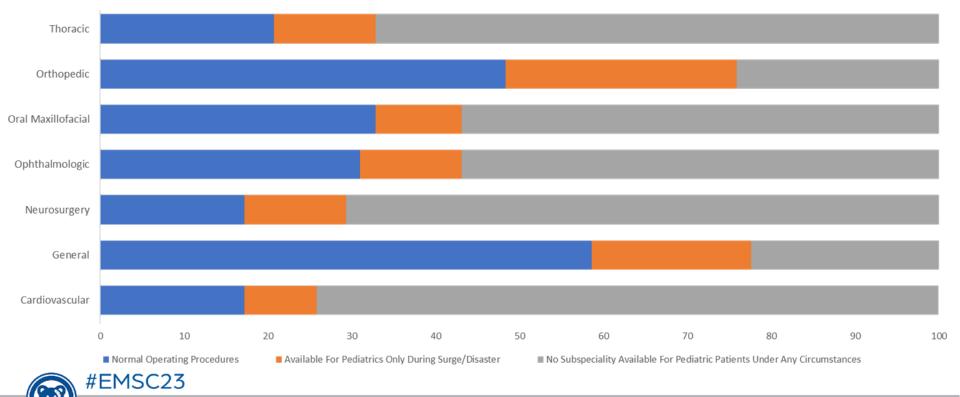
>20,6518 - 675,647

Staff- Normal Operations

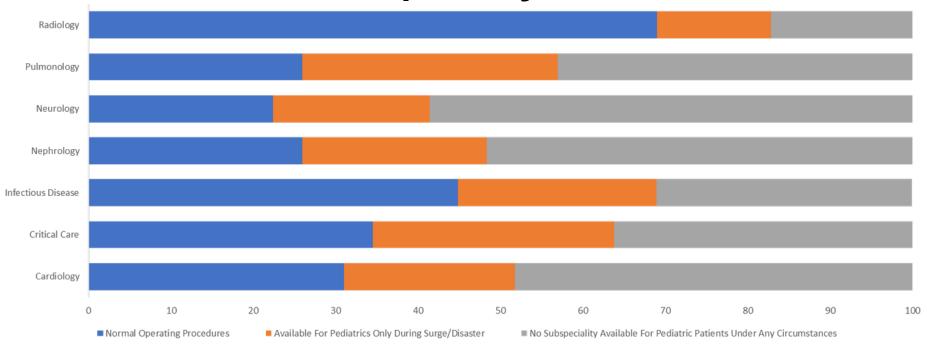
Type of provider managing pediatrics (multichoice)	N (% Respondents that selected)	rs that selected) Provider										
i. Emergency Medicine	57 (98.28%)	Child life										
ii. Family Medicine iii. General Pediatrician	18 (31.03%) 22 (37.93)	Certified respiratory therapists available										
iv. Nurse Practitionerv. Pediatric Emergency Medicine	30 (51.72%) 13 (22.41%)	Certified pediatric pharmacists available										
vi. Pediatric Hospitalist vii. Pediatric Intensivist	20 (34.48%)	Certified pediatric nurse available										
Pediatric Sub-Specialist i. Physician Assistant	6 (10.34%) 7 (12.07%) 26 (27.59%)	Anesthesia provider on-site 24/7 capable of managing pediatric airways										
ii. Other (explain)	9 (15.52%)		0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70		



Staff- Surgical Subspecialty

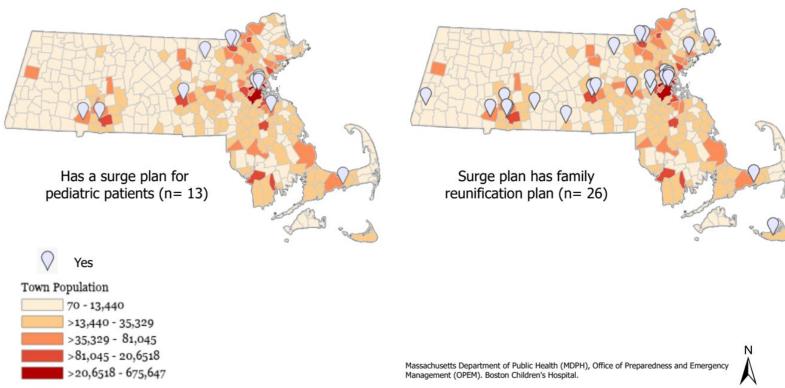


Staff- Medical Subspecialty





Distribution of Pediatric Disaster Policies





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Limitations

- Snapshot in 2021 more limited pediatric capacity and capabilities in 2022
- Only focused on staff, space and structure not stuff (equipment)
- Does not take into account if there is a pediatric and adult surge simultaneously
- Only one state (MA) may limit generalizability

Conclusions for MA

- Limited MA pediatric surge inpatient capacity would not meet ASPR benchmark of 20% additional beds
- During normal operations and pediatric surge, hospitals can provide respiratory therapies
- Majority of hospitals lack subspecialty care- most services are in clustered in high population areas
- Limited pediatric surge planning

Next Steps

Hospit al	Frequency Oscillatory Ventilation	Ventilati	Ventilati on Younges	High Flow Nasal Cannula (yes/no)	Cannula Younge st Age	Continuous Albuterol Nebulizers (yes/no)	Nebulizers Youngest Age	Hemodialy sis	Youngest	al Dialysis	Peritonea I Dialysis Youngest	Admit pediatric patients to Adult Med/Surgical Beds	Admit Pediatrio patients in Adult ICU Beds	Medical Surgical Beds	License d Adult ICU Beds	Licensed Pediatric Facilities	Peds Med/Surgi cal Beds	PICU Beds	Well Baby Beds	Special Care/NI CU	Pediatric Staffing	airway provider	Certified	Certified Pediatric Pharmacist s		Child Life	Specialists will see Pediatric Patients
ANNA		_		yes	0_<1yo	yes	0_<1yo					Yes	Yes	63			3	3 0	11	0		Yes					
ATHOL ATE		_												- 4	1	,	,	+-	, ,	- 0							
FRANK														44	ş ε	8	3	3 0	18	0		Yes					
BAYST	1.5yo	yes	6_11yo	yes	12_15/10							Yes	Yes	473	32	2	45	5 7	57	55		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
ATE																											
NOBLE ATE														50		P	(1 0	0	0							
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MED		yes	0_<100	yes	0_<1yo	yes	0_<1yo					Yes		135	22	2	16	6 6	16	0			Yes				
ISR																											
DEACN												Yes		5	1 7		(0 0	0	0							
ISRAEL												Yes		94			,						U				
DEACO ISRAEL		_		_	_							Tes	Yes	34	1		,	1	, ,	U			Yes				
DEACO												Yes	Yes	120	ol o			ol c	13	0		Yes					
BETH														517	7 69	9	(0	64	62		Yes					
LY HOSP/														54	1 8					0							
BEVER		yes	0_<1yo	yes	0_<1yo	yes	0_<1yo							-	14		1	1 0	28	12		Yes	Yes				
BOSTO	0_<1yo	yes	0_<1yo	yes	0_<1yo	yes	0_<1yo	yes	0_<1yo	yes	0_<1yo			(272	2 68	0	24		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
NMED CTR	0_<100	yes	0_<100	yes	0_<1yo	yes	0_<1uo	yes	0_<100	yes	0_<100			435	7	1	22	2 4	15	21		Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
AM & WOME				,				-		-		Yes		133			-			0							
BRIGH												Yes	Yes	614		1	7	1 6	64	66		Yes					
COD																			-								
HOSPI														197		1	4		10	0							
CARNE														83		9	7	7 0	0	0							
CHA EVERE					_									75	3 6	3	45	1 0	15	0		Yes	Yes				
TT														108	3 10				0	0							
Y DICKIN														88	1	1			11	0		Yes					
DANA														- 00	<u> </u>				- "	·			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
ON																											
HOSPI		yes	12_15yo	yes	6_11yo	yes	1.590					Yes	Yes	70	7		1	1 0	24	5		Yes				Yes	
EW HOSPI												Yes	Yes	14	5		2	2 0	4	0							



Identify 1- 2 strategies for incorporating the new pediatric disaster requirements.

Disaster Checklist

Checklist of Essential
Pediatric Domains and
Considerations for Every
Hospital's Disaster Policies
(Pilot)

This draft document is being pilot-tested to identify clarifications or additions. Questions and feedback are appreciated; please email disaster@emscimprovement.center. The final checklist is anticipated for release in winter 2022.

DOMAIN 1: PEDIATRIC DISASTER CARE COORDINATION

A pediatric disaster champion is a designated staff member(s) who champions high-quality pediatric disaster care and response. Establishing this position is a crucial first step in improving and strengthening an institution's pediatric disaster capabilities.

RECOMMENDED ACTIVITY	FOUNDATION	INTERMEDIATE	ADVANCED
Identify Key Staff	O Identify a staff member to champion pediatric disaster care. This person may serve in the role of the pediatric emergency care coordinator (PECC), also known as a pediatric champion.	O Designate a staff member to serve as the Pediatric Disaster Care Coordinator. O Staff member(s) have training in disaster response/emergency management or are willing to learn about disaster response/emergency management.	O Identify and engage other hospital professionals who can provide specific expertise and advocate for the integration of the needs of children in planning and implementing pediatric disaster response (emergency management, neurosurgeon, trauma surgeon, infectious disease/infection control, emergency medicine physicians).
Designate Responsibilities of Key Staff	O Staff members are identified and supported by hospital administration with a formal position or designation. O Staff members have official roles and designations on hospital committees (e.g., medical, trauma, emergency management, etc.) to serve as liaison for pediatric patients.	O Coordinate department- and hospital- wide pediatric-inclusive disaster drills. O Facilitate disaster-related learning activities (e.g., FEMA, ICS courses, lectures, table-top activities) that include pediatric considerations and priorities for all staff.	O Collaborate with hospital emergency management and engage in developing and reviewing hospital disaster policies, ensuring that pediatric needs are addressed. O Staff members serve as a liaison to EMS agencies and facilitate disaster-related learning that includes pediatric considerations. O Staff members promote pediatric disaster awareness within the community.

11 Domains

FOUNDATION

Facilities with no dedicated pediatric inpatient services.

INTERMEDIATE 4

Facilities with some inpatient pediatric services.

ADVANCED

Quaternary-care or specialty pediatric hospitals.





Webinar Series

Understanding and Implementing the Pediatric Disaster Preparedness Checklist

Domain 3: Pediatric Surge Capacity

Domain 6: Patient Tracking and Family Reunification

Domain 9: Children and Youth with Special Health Care Needs



Webinar series



PECC Disaster Playbook





Promoting Pediatrics at a State Level

Urge leaders to add Pediatric Considerations to State MCI plan

Participating in existing partnerships

- Healthcare coalitions
- Partnering with the AAP chapter and other pediatric advocates

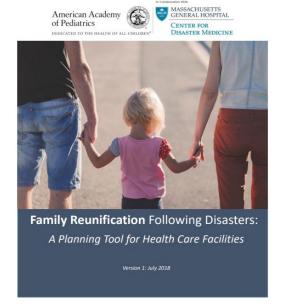
Utilize existing resources

Who is already conducting exercises? Are they including children?





Family Reunification



Family Reunification Toolkit

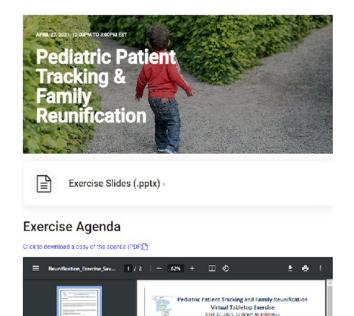


Texas Children's Hospital

Family Reception Center Plan



Family Reception Center Plan



https://emscimprovement.center/domains/preparedness/asprcoe/eglpcdr/exercises/reunification/



Drills and Exercises



Disaster Preparedness: Pediatric Tabletop Exercise Resource Kit

Home / Patient Care / Disasters and Children / Disaster Preparedness, Pediatric Tableton Exercise Resource Kit









The Pediatric Tabletop Exercise Resource Kit provides step by step guidance to prepare for and implement a pediatric tabletop exercise in a community. Templates are provided for agendas, email invitations, and follow-up work. Additional resources to prepare pediatric practice settings for disasters and public health emergencies are also included in the links below.

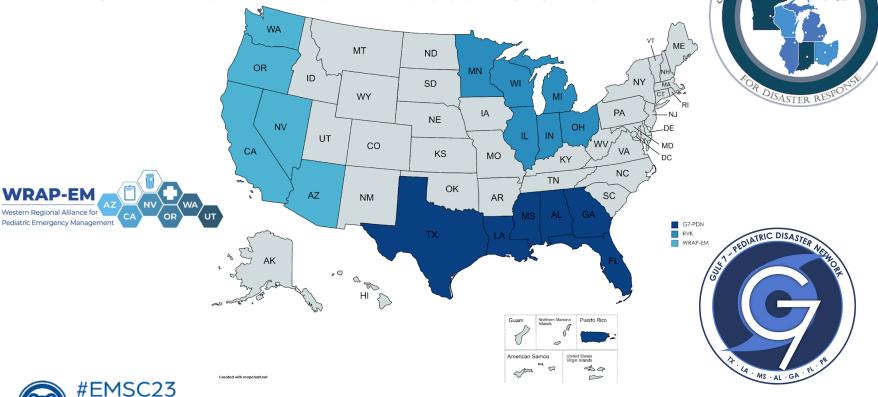






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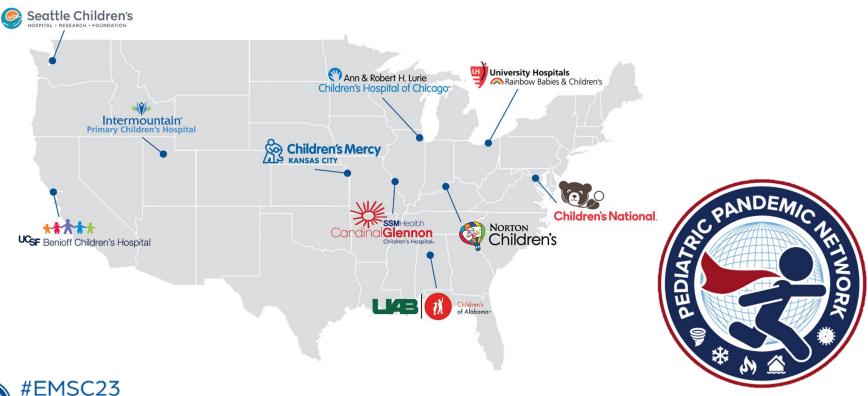
ASPR Pediatric Disaster COEs



Region V



Pediatric Pandemic Network





TORKEY TORKER

WRAP-EM PEDIATRIC SURGE PLAYBOOK

This playbook is designed to provide considerations, potential response strategies, and supporting resources for the most common major challenges experienced by healthcare organizations and interagency groups during pediatric surge. In particular, it takes a "just in time" and "how-to" approach in its formatting and organizational design to allow for quick reference and use during pediatric surge incidents.

Playbook Audience

Individuals and organizations engaged in the management of pediatric surge within the context of healthcare facilities, systems, and interagency efforts. This has been divided into three broad subgroups for the playbook (see other sections below). In particular, the target auticine within those organizations is those who will be responsible for managing aspects of the pediatric surge including healthcare staff, administrators/leadership, logistics personnel, and emergency managers. This intended audience includes both pediatric and non-pediatric systems.

Response Ready for Any Community

This playbook has been designed to be applicable regardless of the available resources, interagency coordination capabilities, level of response readiness, and environment of the local community. While not every response consideration, strategy, and resource will be useful for every incident and community, the content of the playbook has been deliberately developed to be as widely applicable to communities and institutions across the United States.



Questions?

Contact EIIC Disaster Domain: disaster@emscimprovement.center